

ALASKA SENTINEL.

Vol. 3. NO. 28.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905

\$2.00 PER YEAR

JUST ARRIVED.

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes

New Cuts,
New Shapes,
New High Tan Lace,
New Children's Tan Oxfords,
New Ladies' Tan Oxfords,
New Men's Tan Oxfords.
New Patent Vamp Ties.

All these, and many more New Shoes can be found at

Carlyon's Department Store.

U. S. MAIL STEAMER

Clatawa

Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight, will leave

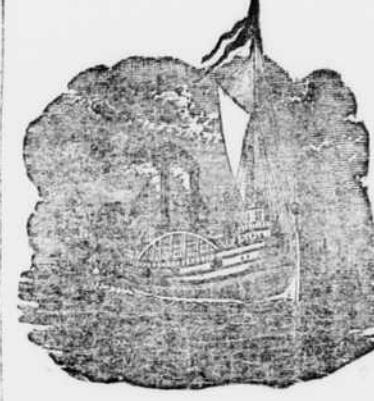
WRANGELL
For Woodsky and west coast Prince of Wales Points

Close connection with Steamer "Spray" for Copper Mountain, Sulzer and all points on the lower end of the Island,

Monday of each week at 6 A. M.

For particulars, call on

CYRUS F. ORR Master



The Wrangell Drug Co.

Memorial Day
To be Observed.

A dozen or more citizens met at the custom house last Saturday evening to make arrangements for a proper observance of Memorial Day, Tuesday, May 30th, 1905. Mr. Bronson called the meeting to order. F. H. Gray was chosen chairman and John E. Worden, secretary. It was moved and carried that the chairman appoint the necessary committees to make arrangements, and the following were named:

Program—F. E. Bronson, L. M. Churchill, F. J. Green, J. E. Worden.

Music—A. V. R. Snyder, C. M. Coulter, Mrs. Mary Willson, Miss Ida Walton.

To mark graves—E. Luedke and M. F. Inman.

Transportation—F. E. Smith, Capt. L. M. Churchill, Eric Nelson.

To Gather Flowers—All the Ladies and Children of Wrangell.

After reading and approving the minutes, the meeting adjourned.

The program committee met immediately after and outlined the following

PROGRAM:

Assemble on dock at 9:30 a. m.

Prayer—Rev. H. P. Corser.

Song—Children.

Address—M. F. Inman.

Song—Children.

Strewing flowers in honor of the U. S. navy.

Song—"America," assemblage.

Embark for cemetery where graves will be decorated.

In the evening services will be held at Red Men's Hall at 8:30 o'clock and Rev. H. P. Corser will deliver the address.

Chamber of Commerce.

President McCormack, Secretary Worden and a goodly number were at the Council chambers last Thursday evening and transacted business that interests every citizen and property owner of this town and section.

After roll call and reading and approval of the April minutes, the names of M. F. Inman and A. T. Bennett, applicants for membership, were read and referred to committees.

It was voted on securing a mineral exhibit reported that the same had been made and was now being thoroughly oiled.

The committee on opening up the D. Y. Straits, reported satisfactory progress, and was continued, while the committee for furnishing information to a Seattle firm was discharged.

Mayor Jensen, who is the committee for furnishing an exhibit to the Lewis & Clark exhibition, reported that he had secured some good specimens of ore; who the troublous question seems to be "who will pay the freight?"

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Wardens. Under present conditions Wrangell Precinct is somewhat isolated in District Court matters and the citizens of the Town and section are either forced to go to Juneau, 150 miles, or to Ketchikan, 90 miles, in order to seek justice at law; and

Wrangell, the population of this town and precinct is rapidly increasing, and those points to be determined and settled upon by the District Court increase in proportion; and

Wrangell, as the government already has suitable buildings at Wrangell in which to hold terms of District Court, thereby saving to the government that expense thereon to be paid.

Resolved, That the Wrangell Chamber of Commerce, most respectfully petition the Hon. Royal A. Gunnison, Judge of the First Division of Alaska, to look into the matter of giving Wrangell at least one term of District Court annually, and as consistent with his views to grant this request.

Resolved, That a copy of this instrument, signed by the President and Secretary of the Wrangell Chamber of Commerce be forwarded to Hon. Royal A. Gunnison.

After discussing several important matters and concluding dues for May, the Chamber adjourned.

Some time since the Wrangell Chamber of Commerce took up with the postal department the proposition of adding to the Wrangell and Prince of Wales main route the offices of Sulzer and Copper Mount. Later the matter was taken up by Collector Bronson, and the postal Capt. Orr, and the result is that last week Postmaster Worden received the following from the department at Washington, D. C., under date of May 9th:

"The Postmaster General orders that the service on route No. 78054, from Wrangell to Juneau, Alaska, be changed so as to embrace Sulzer and Copper Mount, one way between Klawock and Jackson, (on trip from Wrangell,) April 1st to Sept. 30th, leave Wrangell Monday at 8 a. m., arrive at Jackson Thursday by 5:30 a. m.; leave Jackson Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Wrangell by Saturday 6 p. m., Oct. 1 to March 31—leave Wrangell about the 1st and 10th of each month, arrive at Jackson in 6½ hours; leave Jackson about the 5th and 20th of each month and arrive in Wrangell in 5½ hours."

The Seattle Star of the 10th inst., tells a tale which, if true, brands Capt. Baumgardner, of the steamer Humboldt, a heartless-hearted man than one would take him to be. Harry Preyer and his fishing partner were on their way from Juneau to Seattle in a small schooner. A gale drove them on the rocks at South Inlet. The Humboldt happened along and the two men went out to her in a small skiff and asked the Capt. to take them aboard, which he absolutely refused to do, and the men miraculously escaped with their lives because of his refusal to aid them. This is the substance of their story.

Dr. S. C. Shurick came over from Skagway on the last trip of the Clatawa and spent Sunday in town, returning Monday. He is well pleased with his location, and says Skagway is going to be an all right town.

Dated May 20, 1905.

C. E. DAVIDSON,
Receiver for Willson & Sylvester Estates

Dealers in

Croceries and Provisions, Hardware and

Loggers' Supplies, Cement, Lime, Iron Pipe, Fit-

tings, Doors, Windows, Shingles, Etc.

Select Sun-Dried Boat Lumber always on hand,

including Spruce, Red Cedar and Yellow Cedar.

NOTICE.

PARENTS are hereby warned to keep children off of the lumber piles and away from the lumber yards of the Willson & Sylvester Mill Co., and all persons are hereby notified that we will not be responsible for any accidents that may occur to any trespassing thereon.

Dated May 20, 1905.

C. E. DAVIDSON,
Receiver for Willson & Sylvester Estates

Friday evening last the Ladies' Aid Society of the People's Church gave a social at the McKinley Hall. A short program was rendered and a delicate lunch was served. Everything was free, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Mr. W. D. McNair came down from Juneau with receiver Davidson, last Thursday and has charge of the mill company's books. Mr. Irish has gone to Juneau to attend court.

Memorial Day next Tuesday.

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Oiled Clothing

Gum Boots, Groceries,

HARDWARE, ETC.

All at the Lowest Prices.

All Fresh Fruits in Season.

Headquarters For Camping, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits.

THE CITY STORE,

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

Wrangell, Alaska.

AGENTS FOR

Molecules

Powder.

AGENTS FOR

UNION

Gas Engine.

St. Michael Trading Co.
Wrangell, Alaska.

The Wrangell Drug Co.

D. R. S. C. SHURICK,
Physician & Surgeon,
Calls attended, Day or Night.

SHAKAN, ALASKA.

DR. HARRY C. DEVIGHNE
GENERAL PRACTICE.
Calls attended day or night.

Wakefield Building, Wrangell, Alaska

D. A. HASCALL, M.D.
SPECIALIST

In Female and Rectal Diseases.

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

The Wrangell Drug Co.

The Twice-a-Week Republic
OF ST. LOUIS is the
BEST HOME NEWSPAPER.

Throughout the great Western and Southwestern country, the

Twice-A-Week Republic is recognized as the best Home Newspaper. Read regularly by more than half a million persons twice every week, and handsomely published.

Messrs. David and Irish, Dr. Wm. Hughes, and Mrs. Tanguay went to Pat's Creek, Alaska, as one of two deacons from the Presbyterian Church of Alaska to attend the General Assembly.

Mr. David Johnston has gone back to Winona, Indiana, as one of two deacons from the Presbyterian Church of Alaska to attend the General Assembly.

Mr. David and Irish, Dr. Wm. Hughes, and Mrs. Tanguay went to Pat's Creek, Alaska, as one of two deacons from the Presbyterian Church of Alaska to attend the General Assembly.

Mr. G. A. Hobart, father of the collector of customs for Alaska, came up from Seattle, last week, with the intention of remaining here as inspector. Advice from the head office, however, called him to Juneau by the Seattle.

Poor Frank Sylvester, just merging into manhood, reached home just in time to die. His death occurred at the home of his mother at 2 a. m., Friday, May 19th, tuberculosis being his ailment. Frank was the oldest son of Rufus Sylvester, deceased, and was aged 17 years. His funeral occurred at the family residence at noon Sunday, and his remains were buried beside his father, south of town.

The City of Seattle brought Messrs. Hill and Leavitt, who have become interested in L. M. Hofstad in the Portage Bay mining properties and Monday the steamer Raginbill pulled out for the town, with the party, intending to be gone about two months. The steamer has the following crew: L. M. Hofstad, master; G. B. Jacobson, mate; Larry Korhanin, engineer; Rickard Hofstad and Ole Aase, deck hands; Mr. Rostow, steward. We all wish the Raginbill a safe and prosperous trip.

Long evenings are coming on, as an inducement to give our subscribers all the news, cheap, to all who will pay their subscriptions one year in advance we will send the SENTINEL and Twice-a-Week Republic for \$2 per year—the price of the SENTINEL alone. Don't miss this opportunity of getting your reading for the winter.



PROGRAM OF SERVICES

AT THE

Peoples' Church for the Month of May.

Sunday, May 7—Subject, "The Church—Its Power to Bind and

Loose." Question Box.

" 14—Service of Song. Address, "Living for Tomorrow."

" 21—Subject, "Keep Sin Running."

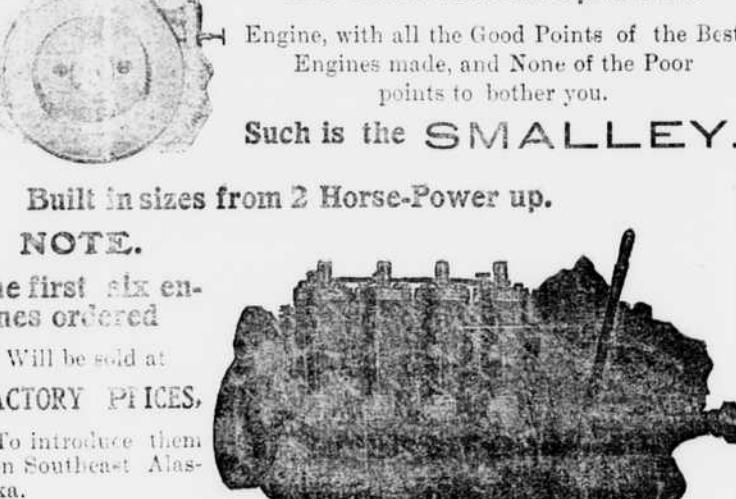
" 28—Subject, "The Price of Good Things." Memorial

Interpretive service, 10:30; Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30;

Sunday School, 2:30; Christian Endeavor, 4; Evening Service, 7:30.

You are Earnestly Invited to Attend.

H. P. CORSER, Minister.



Built in sizes from 2 Horse-Power up.

NOTE.

The first six engines ordered

Will be sold at

FACTORY PRICES.

To introduce them in Southeast Alaska.

For full particulars, address our Agent,

J. F. COLLINS, Wrangell, Alaska.

Estate of Thomas Willson.

Estate of Rufus Sylvester.

C. E. DAVIDSON, Receiver.

Manufacturers of

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Mouldings and Sun Boxes

Dealers in

Croceries and Provisions, Hardware and

Loggers' Supplies, Cement, Lime, Iron Pipe, Fit-

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Dated May 20, 1905.

C. E. DAVIDSON,
Receiver for Willson & Sylvester Estates

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL..... ALASKA.

Trouble is breaking out in so many places that the map of Russia will soon look as if it had the measles.

Can you think of anything more delicious than roast rhinoceros, served hot, and garnished with sprigs from a jungle?

A California astronomer has found another moon for Jupiter, which the latter may have if he will call and identify his property.

Japanese officials say that it is not to be expected that Russia will sue for peace yet—with a good deal of emphasis on the word "yet."

An Eastern paper refers to her as "old Mrs. Chadwick." She undoubtedly deserves punishment, but ought it to be as severe as this?

Mr. Hay says the United States does not intend to swallow Haiti and Santo Domingo. It has eaten enough of the dark meat to last it for a good long time.

Miss Hallie Ermine Rives has rewritten the most worthy novels of Charles Dickens. Thus, long after his death, Dickens is at last attaining real fame.

Dr. Osler's suggestion that men should retire when 60 years of age will not be applauded by Russell Sage, who has been working overtime for twenty-eight years.

One of the latest stories concerning John D. Rockefeller is that he is about to build a new home. If you do, Mr. Rockefeller, don't move more than your age—it would be tempting fate.

A New York woman's club is discussing the question, "Should married women pay their bills?" If they do, they'll be no better off than their husbands. They'll be broke all the time.

Two million dollars' worth of gold is used every year to fill the teeth of the American people. It must bother John Bull a good deal if he knows there is so much gold that he can't annex.

Say, young man, you with the swollen caput and chesty bearing, did it ever occur to you that there is hardly blank paper enough in the world on which to print the sum total of what you don't know?

Russell Sage characterizes the purchase of an automobile by John D. Rockefeller as "a piece of foolish extravagance." "Uncle Russ" probably forgot that Mr. Rockefeller can get his gasoline at a discount.

The midshipman who deserted because he thought that a warship was no place for a "moral gentleman" can hardly be regarded as a loss to the service. It isn't usual for prigs to come out of Annapolis any more than out of West Point.

A man has sued for a divorce because his wife said he looked like a monkey. Instead of getting mad and going into court, he might have indulged in some cutting repartee concerning her taste and the hopelessness of her case when she accepted him.

Those stories of the millions of microbes which infest our paper money will not have any effect upon the general situation. The man who likes to hang on to money will not be deterred by a few extra risks, and the man who likes to spend it as soon as he gets it will only be given another excuse for so doing.

An interesting side light on the Welsh revival is cast by a London journalist, who has counted the attendants at meetings and found that the proportion of men to women in the instances he noted ranged from two to one to five to one. Scoffers have been wont to say that "religion is for women," but in Wales it appears to be reaching those who need it most.

The celerity with which under modern conditions the isthmian canal can be dug is indicated by the estimate of the chief engineer that with 100 steam shovels installed, with a complete system of tracks serving them, a yearly record of 50,000,000 cubic yards of excavation may be reached without requiring a greater output per shovel or greater speed in working that has already been attained. And the magnitude of the undertaking is shown by the statement that, at this rate of progress to complete sea-level canal, with a tidal lock 1,000 feet long and 100 feet usably wide, at Miraflores, will take from ten to twelve years.

Paraguay should be rich and prosperous. Its territory is twice the size of Uruguay and it has many natural sources of wealth, as in its immense forests, its mate plantations, tobacco and orange estates and its vast cattle ranges. The country has iron, copper, kaolin and marble. But it is afflicted with the professional politician, as is also Uruguay, where there are mutterings of another revolution. Argentina will not have rest till some way is found to abolish the power of its provincial caudillos, whose only conception of government is plunder and who often defy the central administration at Buenos Ayres. The provinces owe prodigious sums abroad, largely in

England, and show no signs of ever meeting their obligations. And, moreover, many municipalities are head over heels in debt. These are the sick sisters of the south.

The cartoonist and those addicted to other forms of humor have been making much sport of a certain learned man, who has declared that every man should not be permitted to live at all after 60. One may suggest, in the same spirit of sport that he now says moved him, that there does not seem to be any sound reason for conceding that useless twenty years between 40 and 60. If a man has passed his usefulness at 40, why not chloroform him then and save the cost of living? The curious fact in the situation is that this suggestion of a statute of limitations for man's life by a learned man of this country is received by an almost unbroken chorus of derisive laughter, while when another learned man, of Europe this time, recently suggested the chloroforming, or its equivalent, of the incorrigibly vicious and the hopelessly diseased in body or in mind, he was attacked seriously, sometimes savagely, and nobody made any sport at all. Perhaps it may abate the strangeness of this difference if one supposes the reason of it to be that while it was felt that Prof. Haeckel had some plausible pretense of reason for his suggestion for the elimination of the diseased and the criminal, the other man had no sort of pretext behind his age suggestion, and it therefore deserves nothing but ridicule. If all men looked upon speculations like this in a rational way there would be no occasion for anything but ridicule, or, better still, the contempt of complete silence. As a matter of fact, the spirit that prompts men, learned or not, to make declarations of such fantastic absurdity, declarations that run counter to the whole experience of the race, is purely and simply the sensational, notoriety-craving spirit. Men of common sense know that, except within somewhat uncertain general lines, age has little to do with a man's capacity for usefulness. Keats was a great poet, in a broad sense, at 20. Goethe continued a great poet at four times that age. Mozart was a great musical artist when little more than a baby. Beethoven was a far greater when five or six times as old. No two men or women are precisely alike in gifts or endurance. One ripens early—knows enough before he is old enough to vote. Another never ripens at all. For precisely this reason—difference of natural endowment—all men are not men of common sense. They often prefer to lay down hard and fast rules by the dictum of some one whom they regard as a specialist. They are as likely so to regard the sensationalist as any other—rather more than otherwise—and out of accepting his dictum comes gross injustice. The traditional bull in a china shop is not capable of half the mischief that may be done by the yellow professor flinging about his scientific deductions.

Maryland Man Predicts Rain, Sunshine and Cold Accurately.

M. L. Wroten has hanging up in his office in Easton, Talbot County, Md., the breastbone of a goose, according to the Washington Star, by which he says he can tell the kind of weather that will happen in less than fourteen hours. He can look at the bone at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and tell whether it will rain, blow, snow or be clear the next morning.

He says that when rain or snow is coming the bone will become moist or dark in color; when the weather is going to be clear the bone is perfectly dry and white and when a drop in the thermometer is impending it will turn purple. It is necessary, he says, to have a new goose bone every year. He has watched the different flocks of geese and always procured the weather-goose for the last thirty-five years and has never known it to fail to accurately indicate the character of the weather.

In every flock of wild or domesticated geese, according to this authority, there is one goose which always takes the lead and the others follow him wherever he goes. Upon this goose there is a peculiar mark, which does not appear on any other goose in the flock and this goose is known as the "weather-goose."

In the early part of the winter his goose bone indicated that there would be twenty-nine snows this winter. He says there is a secret in knowing what bone to pick out of the "weather-goose" as a weather indicator, but he refused to tell the secrets. He has been offered \$15 for his bone, but refused to take it, saying he would not sell it for \$100.

Many people visit his office daily to find out what weather will prevail the next day. He says he has no use for the weather bureau.

Got His Second Sight.

"When we were married, less than a year ago," said Mrs. Oldboy, "you were constantly telling your friends that our marriage was the result of love at first sight on your part, and now you are always finding fault with me."

"Yes, it's true that it was a case of love at first sight when I met you," replied Oldboy, with a large, open-faced sigh, "and I'll never forgive myself for leaving my spectacles at home that day."

Poor Consolation.

Dreamy Dick—Dey say dat fortune knobs wunst at evry feller's door.

Plodding Pete—Huh! Dat ain't much consolation fer us guys wot ain't got no doors.

MAKING MAPLESUGAR

INDUSTRY WHICH FLOURISHES IN THE EARLY SPRING.

Much of the Genuine Product Is Made in the Green Mountain State—Teams Sometimes Employed in Gathering the Sap—Picturesque Sugar Camp.

The little brown loges of maple sugar which find their way into market are made up in largest quantity in the woods of Vermont. The making of the sugar is not confined to that region alone, for wherever maple trees are found in sufficient numbers to make the tapping of them profitable, the sap is drawn therefrom and boiled into sugar. Then, there is the "maple" sugar manufactured from cornstarch and

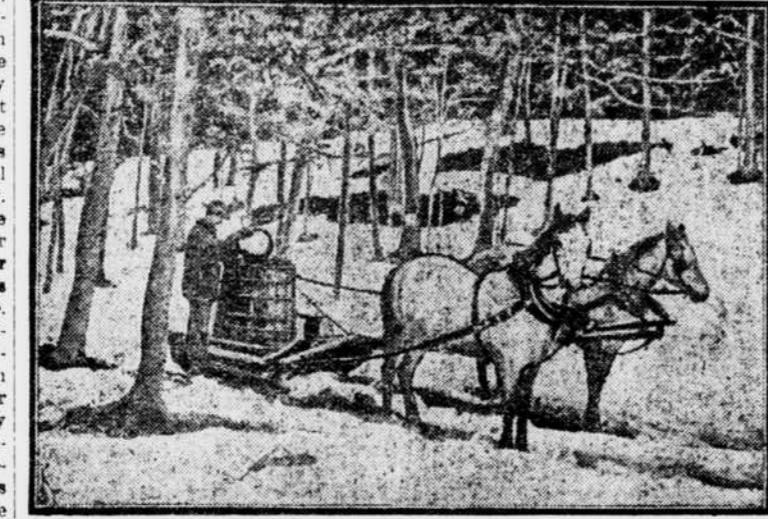


THE SUGAR CABIN.

ordinary broom sugar, but that is another story.

However, much of the genuine maple sugar used in this country is made in the Green Mountain State.

The industry is no longer as picturesque as it once was, because many of the least practical features have been eliminated, and there is not so much of sport connected therewith as formerly, but from a description given



GATHERING THE MAPLE SIRUP IN THE FOREST.

by a writer in the *Cosmopolitan*, one may safely say that if there is a reasonable amount of help to do the work, life in a maple sugar camp is something of a picnic.

In Northern Vermont the season begins about March 1 and lasts from four to six weeks. The most favorable weather for the flow of sap is a succession of cold, frosty nights followed by warm, sunny days. After several days of good running weather, during which the sap has flowed freely, the yield grows less and less until a storm, either of snow or rain, seems to give the trees renewed life. With the swelling of the first buds the flow ceases entirely. A good tree, under favorable circumstances, will yield from four to five gallons of sap in twenty-four hours, delivered drop by drop into the buckets hung against the rough bark.

The "sugar place" selected, the work begins early in March, the sugar house



A TWICE-TAPPED TREE.

having been located upon a little rise of land, so that the water from the melting snow will drain away. If the snow is not deep, a well-trained horse, or a yoke of oxen, has been brought into the woods, with a stock of hay and grain to feed it, and is comfortably quartered in a shed, built against the side of the sugar house.

He has a couple of eyes, a little way back of his snout, and right back of these are a couple of holes that extend completely through him. These holes connect with his lungs, or whatever he uses to breathe with, and have an uncomfortable way of looking at you at the same time as his eyes.

He has a mouth, too, but it is on the under side of him, and convenient for business. It is a funny thing, with spines on the lips, and when you pull the lower jaw the upper jaw moves with it—a sort of automatic trap, not unlike what you can see in any 10-cent restaurant. This is a land-lubber's description, but it is enough.

It will indeed.

Willie—Fa, how many quarts does it take to make peck?

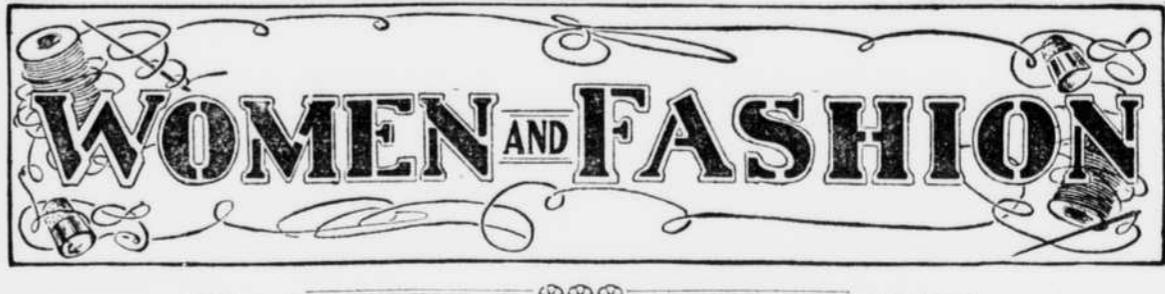
Fa—It all depends, my son. Less than one quart, for instance, will sometimes make a "peck of trouble."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Gathering the Sap.

As a general thing, however, the snow has melted sufficiently by the

time the gathering begins to allow the use of horses or oxen. The latter are still frequently employed and they add something to the picturesqueness of the work. Roads are broken out in every direction through the woods, and along these the horses or oxen draw a stout sled made with wooden shoes so as to go with almost equal ease over bare ground or snow. Upon this sled is fastened a big tub called the "draw-tub." Into this the sap is gathered, being poured from the buckets at the trees and brought to the sled in pails. The draw-tub is made largest at the bottom, so as to sit firmly upon the sled, and chained down. When the gathering team reaches the sugar house the contents of the draw-tub are pumped or dipped out and carefully strained into huge tubs called holders. Thence the sap is put into the boiling pans and after several hours boiling the contents become a syrup—a thick brown liquid half way between sap and molasses. The syrup is then taken out, carefully strained and put away in clean wooden tubs to cool and settle. If the product is to be marketed as maple syrup, it is simply boiled until of the required thickness, and then put into the gallon tin cans in which it is to be shipped. If sugar is to be made, the boiling is continued for length of time which varies according to the form into which it is to be finished.

There are various ways of telling when the sugar is boiled enough. An experienced maker can tell by the thickness as it drips from the edge of a wooden paddle which he has dipped into it. When it has reached a certain consistency a snowball held firmly and dipped into it comes out capped with a thin brown coating, delicious to be eaten. This is called "waxing it," and is the favorite form for eating. When the cry goes up from some watcher who has been experimenting, "It's ready to wax," the visitors leave their various occupations of whittling,



General Grant's Granddaughter.

Miss Rosemary Sartoris, whose engagement to J. M. Nelson, a prominent young broker of St. Louis, was recently reported, is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and granddaughter of General Grant.

This is the third time that rumor has announced her to wed under romantic circumstances. Four years ago, only a short time after her coming out in Washington, fashionable society of that city was interested by Miss Sartoris' reported engagement to Jack Hibbert, a handsome young Englishman whom she met on the shores of the Mediterranean. Miss Sartoris at last formally denied the truth of the report.

Shortly thereafter it was rumored that she would wed Lieutenant John Wright, U. S. A., the son of the late General Marcus Wright, who had fought her grandfather in many a bitter battle during the Civil War. This engagement, too, was promptly denied.

Miss Sartoris is a beautiful girl, an accomplished musician and a talented linguist. Her debut in Washington five years ago was one of the most brilliant of the season's functions. Young Nelson is related to Lewis C. Nelson, who is a brother-in-law of former Governor Lou V. Stevens of Missouri.

Platonic Friendships.

When a young man and woman, fancy-free and unfeathered, become really good friends, it is very delightful to both; but there is always the very strong probability that friendship may develop into love. If the love be on both sides, and there be no obstacle to marriage, then nothing could be happier; but, unfortunately, platonic friendships have a way of ending in a one-sided love affair which is invariably the cause of much pain and sorrow to one, and sometimes to both, of the erstwhile good comrades.

"But," you may say, "friendship, pure and simple, between man and woman, is so delightful a thing—isn't it worth some risk?"

Not the risk of an unrequited, hopeless love, and therefore platonic friendships should not be indulged in by either man or woman till they are well on the shady side of thirty. For younger people the risks are so grave that they will be wiser to content themselves with the less exciting friendship of their own sex till the time comes when the friend is found who, it is hoped, will become the partner and companion for life.

Golding from the fire-lighted interior of the sugar house to the outside is like going into another world, a fresh, pure world, of which most of us know nothing. The air is crisp, crisp, and cold. All about stand huge trees of the original forest, no one knows how many years old, their gray-white trunks rising in the dim like pillars in some vast cathedral. Far above, the stars shine through the interlacing branches. Or perhaps the moon is clear out, flooding all the place with a clear light which dissipates the lurking illusions of the starlight, but replaces them with a bewildering tangle of light and shadow which is no less beautiful. Unless there is a murmuring brook near by, the silence is intense, until, far back on the mountain side, an owl sounds forth his deep, reverberating call.

Going from the fire-lighted interior of the sugar house to the outside is like going into another world, a fresh, pure world, of which most of us know nothing. The air is crisp, crisp, and cold. All about stand huge trees of the original forest, no one knows how many years old, their gray-white trunks rising in the dim like pillars in some vast cathedral. Far above, the stars shine through the interlacing branches. Or perhaps the moon is clear out, flooding all the place with a clear light which dissipates the lurking illusions of the starlight, but replaces them with a bewildering tangle of light and shadow which is no less beautiful. Unless there is a murmuring brook near by, the silence is intense, until, far back on the mountain side, an owl sounds forth his deep, reverberating call.

Description of a Skate.

The barndoor skate beggars description. I never could tell whether he was looking at me with his eyes or his breath-holes, says a writer in *Country Life in America*. He is a bottom fish and flat like a flounder. He has a triangular body, the apex of which forms the snout; opposite his snout are his tail and a few extra pieces of his overcoat, which kind nature has tagged on him in case he gets torn and has to be mended. His tail is embellished with a few spines—this I know for a fact.

He has a couple of eyes, a little way back of his snout, and right back of these are a couple of holes that extend completely through him. These holes connect with his lungs, or whatever he uses to breathe with, and have an uncomfortable way of looking at you at the same time as his eyes.

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Fa—It all depends, my son. Less than one quart, for instance, will sometimes make a "peck of trouble."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Gathering the Sap.

We have positive proof that a certain boy is the smartest boy of his age in the world: his mother told us so.

could scarcely conceive than this haggard, wrinkled old lady posturing as a "maiden of blushing fifteen." What her object was I cannot imagine, for she would surely never have the courage to present a copy to any of her friends.

Another good lady called on me one day and announced her intention of being taken in the character of Juliet—a part which it seemed she had played in some historic past. When I told her that she would certainly never see that of Hans Breitmann's lady who "weighed zwei hundred pounds," you can imagine that I had difficulty in keeping my countenance as she gazed tenderly down from my improvised balcony at some imaginary Romeo under the floor.

A lady may easily be trusted to know exactly in what aspect she looks her best. One young lady, who had a lovely head of dark hair, a fine pair of eyes, and a beautiful nose, but whose beauty was completely spoilt by an ugly mouth and a weak, receding chin, was always taken with the lower part of her face concealed behind a fan, over which her dark eyes flashed coquettishly. It was a most effective picture, and gave one the impression of an exquisitely beautiful Spanish girl.—New York News.

Wedding Gown.



A white satin wedding gown, with plaited skirt, trimmed with satin roses.

Health and Beauty Hints.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

It is estimated that the largest number of salmon eggs taken out of an ocean were produced by hatcheries in Alaska, and over 1,000,000 number of salmon eggs brought out of the state last year from 63 hatcheries. The total number of eggs taken out of the state last year was 600,000 from 63 hatcheries. This is all former records. The hatchery in Alaska belongs to the Alaska Packers' Association. It is situated at Loring, in the S. E. part of Alaska. The hatchery covers four miles, which have an area of about one square mile. It is the largest hatchery in the world. The Portmann institution is connected with the salt water by a ditch system. It is thoroughly dredged so as to prevent the entrance of trout, which are very destructive to the young fish. The fish are taken at the hatchery when they come up the river in September and October. The female fish is caught in the seine and the eggs squeezed out, after which they are fertilized by taking the germ from the male fish. They are then laid away to hatch. Running water is kept flowing over the eggs until they hatch, which takes about 120 days. During this time they are kept in wire baskets. After hatching the young fish feeds on the abdominal sack, which remains attached to it for about ten weeks, when this is consumed the young salmon swim down the river and out into the ocean. The hatchery at Loring is under the supervision of Fred Patelung. He has been in charge of the plant four years, ever since it started.—S. F. Trade Journal.

The people of Wrangell feel very thankful to the Pacific Coast and Alaska Steamship Companies for the very excellent service they have given us during the past winter and spring. It has been the best the town has ever had, and as all boats of both companies have run in here regularly, it removes the idea from our people that the opinion of these transportation companies is "D—n Wrangell, she doesn't amount to anything," and makes all feel better humored. But there is no reason why all boats should not touch here, as we believe the SENTINEL can safely claim Wrangell to be the third port in Alaska in importance as a freight and passenger point. True, it takes an hour or so to run in here; but when that channel is cut through the Dry Straits, it will be but a slight variation from their regular course. In the meantime our people appreciate the present efficient service, and the companies may rest assured that our people will do their best to reciprocate.

Charles B. Bellinger, U. S. District Judge at Portland, died May 12th. He was one of the ablest jurists in the northwest, and very popular in his state. It was believed that all of the land fraud cases were to have been prosecuted, and his death occurring just at this time is deemed a calamity.

Ex-Governor A. P. Swineford has taken up the law again and has been admitted to practice before Alaskan courts. Years ago he deserted the law for the newspaper business, but as there was no money in that he has "returned to his old love." Success to him.

The postal authorities have acted wisely in adding Sulzer and Copper Mount to the Wrangell-Jackson mail route. Being but a few hours off the present route, it naturally belongs there. With a good boat on this run, Capt. Orr will give the people a good service.

The white population of Sitka, by recent enumeration, is found to be 435. There are 76 families and 115 children of school age.

And now they tell us the poor logger must pay 25c. per 1,000 for the privilege of logging. What next, good Lord?

WRANGELL MINING DISTRICT.

[From Mineral Resources of Alaska, 1904.]

This mining district extends along the mainland from Cape Fanshaw to Bradfield Canal, and includes Kuiu, Kupreanof, Mitkof, Zarembo, Etolin and Wrangell, and several other smaller islands. Prospecting in this section has been meagre, and at only one locality, the Olympic mine, has there been extensive development and a production of gold.

DUNCAN CANAL.—On the west side of the small island of Woewodski, at the south entrance to Duncan Canal, is the property of the Olympic Mining Company, embracing some 60 claims. Operations have been confined principally to what are known as the "Hedge" ledge at the lower camp and the "Helen S." at the upper or Smith's camp. The country rock is a greenstone which is probably extrusive and which is more or less schistose. The main cleavage planes strike north-south and dip 70 deg. E. The mineral deposits are quartz ledges from 5 to 15 feet in width, which apparently fill brecciated zones in the green stones. They strike in a north-east-south-west direction, and are nearly vertical. Large masses of the greenstone are included in these ledges, and the stringers of quartz penetrate the country rock in all directions near the main ledge. Portions of the ledges consist of a network of quartz stringers inclosing the altered greenstone, and sulphides, carrying the gold values, are disseminated in small particles in the quartz as well as in the greenstone. Practically none of the ore is free milling. It concentrates about 18 to 1, which produce is said to yield \$32 in gold. The explorations and developments aggregate 1500 feet of shaft sinking, crosscutting and drifting. On the surface, besides the shaft-house, is a well-built, 20 stamp mill, a compressor plant run by water-power, and other mine improvements.

At the head of Duncan Canal are several copper prospects and gold-bearing ledges which are at present receiving considerable attention. Here also the country rock is greenstone-schist which has been intruded by wide dikes of fine-grained diorite.

Near the north end of the east arm, on the west slope of the mountain range, 2 miles from the shore, is the Portage Mountain group of claims. Here four well-defined ledges striking in a northeast direction have been prospected, and it is proposed to drive a crosscut tunnel during the winter of 1904-5 which will undercut the entire system. The ores are in the main chalcopyrite and pyrite, often accompanied by magnetite and pyrrhotite.

On the west side of the east arm is another group of locations on what is supposed to be a continuation of one of the above-mentioned ledges. This property is also to be developed this coming year.

A third prospect is located 2 miles up the creek, entering the north side of the west arm of the canal. At this point the ore body is a thin bedded limestone which occurs in the greenstone-schist series, and is in places traversed by seams along which a concentration of the mineral has been effected. The ore is pyrite with some galena, from which favorable assay returns are reported. Explorations on this property have just been started and the extent of the ore body has not yet been determined.

A somewhat novel feature is the presence of gold-bearing quartz ledges in the intrusive granite belt on Woronofski Island. These are situated on the north end of the island, on a point called the Elephant's Nose, and have been located as the Exchange Group of claims. The quartz ledges are later than the granite, and in them are many inclusions of granite masses, altered, and more or less impregnated with mineral. Two ledges averaging 12 feet in width have been opened by two tunnels and open cuts, and from these exposures fair gold assays are reported. These properties have remained idle for the last few years.

GLACIER BASIN.—Glacier basin is a glacially eroded depression at an elevation of 2000 feet on the mainland, 14 miles due east of Wrangell and 8 miles from tide water. The mineral deposits are all found in the schist series adjacent to the Coast Range intrusive belt to the east. Their general trend is northward and the dip northeast. Narrow granite belts and porphyritic dikes, probably offshoots from the main belt, intersect this schist series at very oblique angles, and probably have had considerable influence upon the deposition of the ore. In the vicinity of the porphyry dikes and along their contacts are ledges of massive galena and chalcopyrite, usually parallel with the schistosity of the formation. The principal deposit of Glacier basin is found between two porphyry dikes striking N. 30 deg. W., and dipping northeast at an angle of 45 deg. Two tunnels 50 feet in length expose the ore body, which is about 20 feet in width. The principal mineral is concentrated along the foot wall. The ore is reported to carry values in silver, lead and copper.

On the Margery claims, below the basin, the deposits are essentially galena ores, occurring in stringers 1 foot to 5 feet in width, which follow a definite zone parallel with the schist. This vein system has been opened at an elevation of 1500 feet above sea level by a tunnel 40 feet in length. Farther northeast on the same claim is an open cut exposing a 12-foot ledge which is rich in galena and which has been traced several hundred feet along its strike. Assays from this are reported to be high in silver and gold as well as lead. The ores are galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, native silver, cerussite, and limonite.

The "Ground Hog" basin claims, 4 miles north of the Margery claim, have been developed to some extent during the year and show favorable assay returns. The ledge is over 6 feet in width and not unlike the ledges of Glacier basin.

BRADFIELD CANAL.—On Ham Island, at the north entrance to Bradfield Canal, is a deposit of a blue, coarsely crystalline marble. This is favorably situated and the marble is of good quality, containing few jointing cracks. The exposure is 50 feet high and 100 feet long. Tests of this rock have been made, and it is reported to be suitable for building as well as ornamental purposes.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1905. Sealed Proposals for the construction of schoolhouses at Killisnoo, Wrangell, and Jackson, Southeastern Alaska; and for schoolhouses with teachers' residences attached, at Deering, on the Arctic Coast, and Haines and Ketchikan, in Southeastern Alaska. Proposals will be received at the Department until 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday, June 19, 1905, and will be opened immediately thereafter in the presence of such bidders as may tender to award contracts. Detailed information concerning specifications, may be obtained on application to the Department, or to the Commissioner of Education, where drawings showing details of the proposed buildings may also be seen and obtained from Prof. William A. Kelly, at Sitka, Alaska; at Juneau and Douglas from Livingston F. Jones, of Juneau; and from the Executive U. S. Commissioner, at Ketchikan, Wrangell, Skagway, Seward, and Valdez, Alaska. May 26.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

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